THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY: JOHN BEARD, Jr., *Editor and Proprietor.*

Salisbury, Rowan County, N. C.

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Saturday, December 13, 1834.

The Western Carolinian.

ISSUED WEEKLY.....BY.....JOHN BEARD, JR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every SATURDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editor, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents for each continuance: but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion.

2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

Books, Pamphlets, Handbills, Circulars, Cards, &c.

Neatly Printed at this Office.

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY.....December 10.

	Cents.		Cents.
Bacon,	12½ a 15	Molasses,	50 a 60
Brandy, apple,	40 a 45	Nails,	8a 10
peach,	40 a 50	Oats,	25 a 30
Butter,	15	Rye,	75
Cotton, in seed,	3	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
clean,	11	loaf,	17 a 20
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Salt,	112 a 125
Corn,	40	Tallow,	10
Feathers,	30 a 33	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flour, (scarce)	.550 a 600	Wheat, (bushel)	80 a 100
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,	45 a 50

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 12½

AT FAYETTEVILLE...December 2.

Bacon,	12 a 12½	Iron,	4 a 4½
Brandy, peach,	60 a 70	Molasses,	31 a 33
apple,	50 a 60	Nails, cut,	6½
Beeswax,	17 a 18	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Coffee,	12½ a 14	lump,	14½
Cotton,	16 a 16½	loaf,	16 a 17
Corn,	75	Salt,	60
Flaxseed,	.160 a 170	Wheat,	90 a 100
Flour,	5 a 550	Whiskey,	40 a 45
Feathers,	33 a 35	Wool,	16 a 20

AT CHERAW, (S. C.)....December 4.

Bacon,	15 a 16	Meal, (scarce,)	62½ a 65
Beeswax,	17	Molasses,	40 a 45
Butter,	15 a 20	Nails,	7½ a 9
Coffee,	14 a 18½	Oats, (scarce,)	35 a 40
Cotton, new,	14 a 15	Rice,	.400 a 500
Corn,	50 a 60	Salt, in sacks,	300
Feathers,	35 a 40	bushel,	75
Flaxseed,	.125 a 150	Sugar, prime,	9 a 12½
Flour, super.,	.600 a	common,	9 a 10
fine,	.700 a	loaf & lump,	15 a 20
Iron,	5 a	Tallow, (scarce)	10 a 00
Lard,	10 a 12½	Teas,	.125 a 150
Mackerel,	.650 a 900	Wheat,	85 a 100

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.)....December 6.

Bacon,	10 a 13	Lard,	12½ a 15
Brandy, peach,	75	Molasses,	45 a 50
apple,	40 a 50	Mackerel,	.650 a 900
Beeswax,	00 a 15	Salt, in sacks,	250 a 300
Butter,	18 a 25	bushel,	75
Coffee,	12 a 17	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
Corn,	75 a 87½	loaf & lump,	16 a 20
Cotton,	14 a 15½	Tallow,	12½ a 14
Flour,	.800 a 950	Teas,	.125 a 150
Iron,	4 a 5½	Whiskey,	40 a 50

AT CAMDEN, (S.C.) December 6.

Bacon,	14 a 00	Flour, (N.Caro.)	000 a 000
Brandy, peach,	75 a 00	(Cam.mne),oo a 000	
apple,	35 a 40	Iron,	00 a 00
Beeswax,	12 a 16	Lard,	12 a 15
Cotton,	13 a 15	Tallow,	10 a 12
Corn,	75 a 87	Whiskey,	50 a 00
Feathers,	30 a 50	Wheat, new,	.100 a 125



LONG EXPECTED,

But come at Last!

Samuel Craige & Co.

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that their long expected supply of

NEW GOODS

Has at last been Received,

At their Store, at Foster's Mill.

Their new assortment is fresh from the Northern Cities, and will be found to consist of

FIRST QUALITY

DRY-GOODS, HARD-WARE, Groceries, Cutlery, &c.

Which, together with their former stock, makes their present supply

Very Large and Desirable.

☞ Being determined to sell cheap for Cash or Country Produce, or on the usual credit to punctual customers, they hope to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage which they have heretofore enjoyed at the hands of a liberal public. S. C. & CO.

Rowan Co., Nov. 29, 1834. tf

CONVENTION BILL.

A BILL concerning a Convention to Amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Whereas, the General Assembly of North Carolina have reason to believe that a large portion, if not a majority, of the freemen of the State, are anxious to amend the Constitution thereof, in certain particulars hereinafter specified; and whereas, while the General Assembly disclaim all right and power in themselves to alter the fundamental law, they consider it their duty to adopt measures for ascertaining the will of their constituents, and to provide the means for carrying that will, when ascertained, into effect; therefore

Be it Enacted, by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of each and every county in this State, at the first term that shall be held after the first day of January 1835, shall appoint two inspectors to superintend the polls to be opened at each and every election precinct in said counties, for ascertaining, by ballot, the will of the freemen of North Carolina relative to the meeting of a State Convention. And if any court, or courts, should fail to make such appointments, or if any inspector, so appointed, should fail to act, it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs, or the person acting as his deputy on such occasion, with the advice of one Justice of the Peace, or, if none be present, with the advice of three freeholders, to appoint an inspector, or inspectors, in the place of him or them who fail to act, which inspectors, when duly sworn by some justice of the peace, or freeholder, to perform the duties of the place with fidelity, shall have the same authority as if appointed by the court.

II. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs of the respective Counties in this State to open polls at the several election precincts in said Counties, on the —— day of —— next, when and where all persons qualified by the Constitution to vote for members of the House of Commons may vote for or against a Convention; those who wish a Convention voting, with a printed or written ballot, "CONVENTION;" and those who do not want a Convention voting, in the same way, "NO CONVENTION."

III. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs to make duplicate statements of the polls in their respective Counties, sworn to before the clerk of the County Court, one copy of which shall be deposited in said clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the State, at Raleigh, immediately after the election.

IV. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as he shall have received the returns of the Sheriffs, to compare the number of votes for and against a Convention: and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of it, he shall forthwith publish a Proclamation of the fact, in such newspapers as he may think proper: and shall issue a writ of election to every Sheriff in the State, requiring him to open polls for the election of Delegates to the Convention, at the same places and under the same rules as are prescribed for holding other State elections, and at such time as the Governor shall designate.

V. *Be it further enacted*, That the same persons who were appointed to hold the polls in taking the vote on Convention, shall hold them for the election of Delegates; provided that if any of such inspectors shall fail to attend or act, the Sheriffs and their deputies shall supply their places in the manner herein before pointed out.

VI. *Be it further enacted*, That the several County Courts shall allow the Sheriffs the same compensation for holding said elections that they usually allow for holding other State elections.—And if any sheriff or other officer appointed to hold said elections shall fail to comply with the requisitions of this Act, he shall be liable to a fine of one thousand dollars, recoverable before any competent jurisdiction, to the use of the county whose officer he is. And it shall be the duty of the county solicitors to prosecute such [illegible]

VII. *Be it further enacted*, That all free white men of the age of twenty-one, who shall have been resident in the State six months before the election, shall be entitled to vote for delegates to the Convention. And all free white men of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been resident in the State one year previous to, and shall continue to be so resident at the time of, the election, shall be eligible to a seat in said Convention.

VIII. *Be it further enacted*, That each and every electoral district in the State shall be entitled to ten delegates to be apportioned among the several counties composing each district in proportion to their federal population: that is to say, the aggregate federal number of each district shall be divided by ten (10) for the ratio of representation, and each county shall be entitled to elect as many of the ten delegates as will correspond, in number with the quotient of its federal numbers divided by said ratio: *Provided*, That each county shall have at least one delegate; and *provided, moreover*, That where there shall be one or more delegates unappropriated, by reason of fractional remainders, the county having the largest remainder shall be entitled to the first unappropriated delegate, the county having the next largest the second, and so on.

IX. *Be it further enacted*, That if any vacancy shall occur in any county delegation, by death or otherwise, the Governor shall forthwith issue a writ of election to supply the vacancy. And the delegates shall convene in the city of Raleigh on the — day of —— next, and a majority of three-fourths shall constitute a quorum to do business.

X. *Be it further enacted*, That no delegate elect shall be permitted to take his seat in Convention until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation, viz:—I, A. B. do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will not, either directly or indirectly, evade or disregard the limits fixed to this Convention by the people of North Carolina, as set forth in the Act of the General Assembly passed in 1834, entitled "An Act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina," which Act was ratified by the people; so help me God!

XI. *Be it further enacted*, That the Public Treasurer be, and he is hereby, authorised to pay, upon the warrant of the Governor, such sums of money as may be necessary for the contingent charges of the Convention; and also to pay each member of Convention two dollars per day during his attendance thereon, and two dollars for every thirty miles travel to and from the Convention.

XII. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, immediately after the ratification of this Act, to transmit a copy to each Sheriff in the State, and to cause it to be published four weeks successively in the newspapers of the State.

XIII. *And be it further enacted*, That the following propositions shall be submitted to the People for their assent or dissent, viz: That the Convention shall have authority so to amend the Constitution as to provide, 1st. That the Legislature of North-Carolina shall meet, regularly, only once every two years; provided that the Governor shall have authority to call extra meetings on public emergencies. 2d. To change the mode of appointing Justices of the Peace, and electing Militia officers. 3rd. To provide that population or taxation separately, or both combined, shall be the basis of representation in the General Assembly. 4th. To provide for the election of the Governor by the People. 5th. To abolish Borough representation wholly or in part. 6th. To prohibit the abolition of slavery in North-Carolina, by any other power than a State Convention. 7th. To provide that capitation taxes shall not be higher upon slaves than freemen. 8th. To provide in what manner future amendments to the Constitution may be made. 9th. To prohibit the Legislature from authorizing different municipal regulations in different counties, in order to put a stop to what is called *private legislation*; and to make it obligatory on the Legislature to regulate the Courts, the appointment of county officers, and all that pertains to the administration of the laws, in such a manner that there shall be an uniform system throughout the State. 10th. To specify more explicitly what shall disqualify citizens from holding offices or appointments under the State, and the procedure against delinquent public agents. 11th. To provide either that the Council of State shall be abolished, or that the members thereof shall be selected within a limited sphere, convenient to the seat of Government. 12th. To provide that in cases where vacancies occur in the Legislature, the Governor shall have authority to issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

XIV. *And be it further enacted*, That, according to the rule prescribed in the 8th section of this Act, the counties in the State shall be respectively entitled to elect the number of delegates annexed to each: viz.

1*st District*—Burke 3, Buncombe 2, Rutherford 3, Haywood 1, Macon 1—10.

2*nd District*—Wilkes 3, Surry 3, Iredell 3, Ashe 1—10.

3*rd District*—Mecklenburg 4, Lincoln 4, Cabarrus 2—10.

4*th District*—Rowan 5, Davidson 3, Montgomery 2—10.

5*th District*—Rockingham 3, Stokes 4, Caswell 3—10.

6*th District*—Randolph 3, Guilford 4, Chatham 3—10.

7*th District*—Richmond 2, Anson 2, Robeson 2, Moore 1, Cumberland 3—10.

8*th District*—Person 2, Orange 4, Granville 4—10.

9*th District*—Wake 5, Johnson 3, Wayne 2—10.

10*th District*—Warren 2, Franklin 2, Halifax 4, Nash 2—10.

11*th District*—Bertie 3, Northampton 3, Hertford 2, Martin 2—10.

12*th District*—Pasquotank 2, Perquimons 2, Gates 2, Chowan 1, Camden 1, Currituck 2—10.

13*th District*—Beaufort 2, Edgecomb 3, Pitt 2, Washington 1, Tyrrell 1, Hyde 1—10.

14*th District*—Craven 3, Greene 1, Lenoir 2, Jones 1, Carteret 1, Onslow 2—10.

15*th District*—Bladen 2, Sampson 2, Columbus 1, Duplin 2, N. Hanover 2, Brunswick 1—10.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

[COMPILED FROM THE LATEST RALEIGH PAPERS.]

Monday, November 24, 1834.

SENATE.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following Committees, made in pursuance of the resolutions introduced by Mr. Beard, referring the various subjects embraced in the Governor's Message:

On the Federal Relations—Messrs. Spaight, Branch, Hawkins, Little, and Edwards.

On a State Convention for amending the Constitution—Messrs. Carson, Hogan, Sawyer, Montgomery of Orange, and Lockhart.

On the Distribution of the Acts of Assembly—Messrs. Wyche, Arrington, Kerr, Mann, and Wilson.

Mr. Caldwell presented the petition of sundry citizens of Iredell county, praying that Andy Baggarly be restored to the privileges of citizenship. Referred.

Mr. Shipp, from the Committee appointed to conduct the balloting for Governor, reported that David L. Swain is duly elected.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Jordan presented certain papers relating to the contested election of the member from the town of Fayetteville; which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Guinn presented a bill granting to persons therein named certain lands for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Franklin; read the first time, and passed.

A message from the Senate, agreeing to the proposition to raise a Joint Select Committee on the subject of the outrage at Nassau, and informing that Messrs. Beard, Holmes, Moore, Sawyer, and Spaight, compose said Committee on their part. Also to the proposition to raise a like committee on the Cherokee lands, and stating that Messrs. Wellborn, Edmonston, and Brittain, form their branch of said committee. Ordered that Messrs. Guinn, Henry, and Hawkins, compose this Committee on the part of the Commons.

Mr. Outlaw was, at his request, excused from serving on the Select Committee on the subject of a Convention, and Mr. Potts substituted in his place.

Tuesday, November 25, 1834.

SENATE.

Mr. Edmonston presented the petition of Barbara Cabe, of Haywood county, praying to be divorced from her husband, Joseph Cabe; and Mr. Carson, the petition of John Sudderth and Patrick Hennessee, of Burke county, praying authority to erect gates on their own land across the public road leading from Wilkesborough to Morganton; which were referred.

Mr. Caldwell presented a bill to amend the Militia laws; which was read the first time and referred.

Received from the House of Commons a message, proposing that a Joint Select Committee be raised to ascertain whether the Presbyterian Church and Session House can be procured for the use of the Legislature; and that said Committee be instructed to report to this Legislature. It was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. M'Queen, the Committee on Internal Improvement were instructed to examine the general system of Road-laws now in operation within this State, and to report whether or not it be expedient so to amend them as will secure a more equitable distribution of the labor of preserving them in repair among the different classes of the people. Also to inquire whether or not it be praticable to improve ordinary roads in such a manner as to adapt them to the use of locomotives for the transportation of travellers and produce; and, if praticable, whether the introduction of such improvement would probably be attended with a comparative saving of expenditure, and with the production of a benefit to the people of the State.

Mr. M'Queen moved that the Senate do now take up and consider the resolution, submitted by him, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee to inquire into the manner in which the moneys appropriated for rebuilding the capitol have been expended; which motion was agreed to. The question pending being on the amendment, proposed by Mr. Wyche, to strike out the latter clause of the resolution, in the following words: "and the reasons which led to the dismissal of Wm. S. Drummond, Superintendent of Public Buildings," it was taken and decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Hogan, the resolution was amended by adding the following as an additional one, and adopted: "Resolved further, that the committee report the probable amount of money that will be required to finish and furnish the Capitol, and when it will be ready for the reception of the Legislature."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Weaver presented the petition of sundry citizens of Buncombe county, praying that Joseph Wilson may be restored to the rights of citizenship; which was referred.

Mr. Blalock presented the petition of sundry citizens of Yancey county, praying that John Masters may be restored to the privileges of a citizen. Referred.

On motion of Mr. J. L. Smith, *Resolved*, That the Joint Select Committee raised on the subject of Cherokee Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to John Bokannan a lease to work for Gold on a certain piece or parcel of land, being part of the Cherokee lands now owned by the State, lying in the county of Haywood; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Seawell presented the annual report of the Cape Fear, Yadkin, and Pedee Rail Road Company; which was referred.

Wednesday, November 26, 1834.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Holmes,

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee inquire into the expediency of amending the law on the subject of Usury.

Resolved, That said Committee inquire also into the expediency of repealing or amending the Act of 1822, for the relief of honest debtors.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Guinn presented the petition of John Bates of Macon county, and Mr. Henry, the petition of Thomas E. Justice of Buncombe county, praying to be restored to credit. Referred.

Mr. Blalock presented a bill to provide for the holding of a Superior Court in the county of Yancey; read the first time.

Thursday, November 27, 1834.

SENATE.

Mr. Lockhart presented the petition of the Petersburg Rail Road Company, praying the passage of an Act to authorize them to erect a bridge across the Roanoke at the town of Blakely, and in the mean time to establish a Ferry. Mr. L. also presented a bill to carry said prayer into effect, which was read the first time.

Mr. Hogan presented a bill to annex a part of Rowan county to Davidson, accompanied by a petition on the subject; read the first time.

Mr. Brittain presented the petition of the Proprietors of the Tennessee River Turnpike Road, praying an extension of the Charter granted for the construction of said road, accompanied by a bill to carry said petition into effect; read the first time.

Mr. Kendall, from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill to divorce Mary B. Cabe, of Haywood county, from her husband Joseph Cabe; read the first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Craige, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred certain papers relating to the ineligibility of James Mauney, one of the sitting members from the county of Carteret, made a report in favor of the sitting member. After an ineffectual motion to lay the report on the Table, it was finally concurred in Ayes 70, Nays 49.

Mr. Manly, from the Joint Select Committee raised on the subject, reported that his Excellency, David L. Swain, on Wednesday the 10th of December ensuing, will wait on the Legislature for the purpose of taking the Oaths of Office.

Friday, November 28, 1834.

SENATE.

Mr. Cowper, of Gates, presented a Resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of changing the present mode of receiving lists of Taxable property, and amending the Revenue Laws of this State.

Mr. Baker presented the petition of Rachael Edwards of Yancey county, and Mr. Shipp, the petition of Joseph Shepperd. Referred.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Dudley presented the following Resolution: *Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance take into consideration and confer with the Bank of Cape Fear on the expediency of repealing so much of its Charter as prohibits to the Stockholders residing out of the State the right of representation by proxy at the meetings of said Stockholders, retaining the prohibition only as regards Stockholders residing without the limits of the United States.

The Resolution was amended, on Mr. Haywood's motion, by adding that the Committee inquire into the expediency of amending the Charter of said Bank, so as to forbid the issuing of Notes for a less sum than five dollars. Thus amended, the Resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Haywood presented a Memorial from William S. Drummond, late Superintendent of the Capitol. Read, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Mr. Potts submitted the following Resolutions, which were read, ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Thursday next:

1. "*Resolved*, That the Legislature of a State, acting as the Representatives of the People of said State, have a right to instruct their Senators in Congress; and a just vindication of the character of our political institutions requires that such instructions should be given whenever a Senator misrepresents the will of the State upon great questions of national policy, or in times of public emergency.

II. *Resolved*, That the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, one of the Senators from this State in the Congress of the United States be, and he is hereby, instructed to vote for expunging from the records of the Senate of the United States the resolutions declaring "that the President, in his late Executive proceedings in relation to the Public Revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and Laws, but in derogation of both."

III. *Resolved*, That his Excellency the Governor of this State be requested to transmit forthwith, to the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, and to the Hon. Bedford Brown, one copy each of the foregoing resolutions."

On motion of Mr. Kitterell,

Resolved, That the Committee on Internal Improvement be instructed to inquire into the probable cost of continuing the Cape Fear, Yadkin, and Pedee Rail-Road, the first fifty miles from Fayetteville, pursuing the projected route westwardly.

On motion of Mr. Dudley,

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance take into consideration the expediency of authorizing the Public Treasurer to issue Stock, bearing an interest not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum, and to dispose of the same at the best possible price, in or out of the State, provided it can be effected at par, to such amount as may be necessary to pay the balance of the subscription of the State to the Bank of the State; or into the expediency of relinquishing the right to take the amount of Stock in said Bank which is unpaid for.

The bill to emancipate Daniel, a Slave, was read the third time, and passed, Ayes 59—Noes 56.

Saturday, November 29, 1834.

SENATE.

Mr. Beard presented a bill concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, which was read the first time, referred to the Committee on that subject, and ordered to be printed. [This Bill will be found in the preceding columns.]

Mr. Wellborn presented a bill to repeal, in part the Act of 1830, to prevent obstructions to the passage of fish up the Pedee and Yadkin rivers; read three times, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Kendall, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom petitions on the subject had been referred, reported a bill to authorise John Sudderth and Patrick Hennessee to erect gates on their own lands across a public road in Burke county, and a bill to divorce Susan Durham from her husband, Archibald Durham; which passed their first reading.

Joseph M. Stanfield was elected Col., and Henry R. Beard, Lieut.-Colonel, of Cavalry, attached to the 16th Brigade.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. J. Horton,

Resolved, That the Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the subject of amending the Constitution of the State, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of submitting to the People for their adoption, certain specific amendments, instead of calling a Convention.

Mr. Guinn submitted a Resolution, calling on the Governor for information with regard to certain grants ordered by the last Legislature to be issued to Asa Deleaver and Henry Regan, for the purpose of discovering a Silver Mine, under certain conditions.

Mr. Manly presented a bill to establish the Merchants' Bank of Newbern. Read the first time and ordered to be printed.

Mr. King presented a bill to incorporate the [illegible] Manufacturing Company. Read first time.

On motion of Mr. Waugh, the [illegible] Judiciary were instructed to inquire into [illegible]

diency of so altering the law as respects Administrators or Executors, in regard to the payment of debts of deceased insolvent debtors, as to compel them to allow each and every creditor an equal ratio of payment, proportional to the demands of the creditors and the effects of the debtor.

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill to provide for the holding of a Superior Court in Yancey county, reported the same with sundry amendments. The amendments were concurred in, and the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Henderson presented a petition from sundry citizens of Surry county, praying that Abner Dunnigan may be restored to the rights of citizenship. Referred.

Mr. J. W. Guinn presented the petition of Thomas Wilde, praying authority to erect a mill on the public lands in Macon county. Referred.

Monday, December 1, 1834.

SENATE.

Mr. Sawyer announced the death of Ephraim Mann, Esq., Senator from Tyrrell county, and presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the House of Commons, informing them of the demise of Ephraim Mann, Esq., Senator from the county of Tyrrell, and proposing that a Joint Select Committee, of three members on the part of each House, be appointed, to make arrangements for the funeral of the deceased.

Resolved further, as a testimony of respect and regard for the deceased, that we will wear the usual badge of mourning during the remainder of the session.

Messrs. Sawyer, Wilson, and Mebane, form the said Committee on the part of the Senate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Guinn, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill to prevent obstructing the passage of fish up Roaring River, in Wilkes county; which was read the first time, and passed.

Mr. J. L. Smith presented a bill to restore to credit Israel Robertson, of Haywood county; which was read the first time, and referred.

On motion of Mr. Bedford, the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the propriety of an immediate distribution among the militia officers of the remaining copies of Infantry and Artillery Tractics, in the Executive office.

The proposition of the Senate, that a Joint Select Committee be appointed to make arrangements for the funeral of the late Ephraim Mann, Esq., Senator from Tyrrell county, and that each member of the Legislature wear the usual badge of mourning for the remainder of the session, as a testimony of respect to the memory of the deceased, was concurred in, and Messrs, McClesse, G. H. Alexander, and Davenport, were appointed the said committee on behalf of this House.

The House then adjourned until Wednesday morning, 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, December 3, 1834.

SENATE.

Bills Presented.—By Mr. Sawyer, a bill prohibiting lotteries. Mr. Baker, a bill for the better regulation of the County Court of Yancey. Mr. Beard, a bill giving the County Courts of this State authority to abolish the offices of County Trustee and Treasurer of Public Buildings. Mr. Kendall, a bill to authorize the appointment of two Surveyors in the county of Montgomery; which were read the first time.

The engrossed bill granting to persons therein named, certain land for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Franklin, Macon county, and the engrossed bill to authorize Michael Brown, of Rowan, to erect a gate, were *enrolled*.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Petitions Presented.—By Mr. Zigler, of Susan Overby, of Stokes, praying to have property, hereafter acquired, secured to her. By Mr. Clement, of sundry inhabitants of Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond, Moore, Anson, Montgomery, and Rowan, praying an appropriation in aid of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road. These Petitions were read and referred.

Bills Presented.—By Mr. Poindexter, to establish Germanton Academy, in Stokes county; read the first time.

Mr. J. W. Guinn, from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill to restore to credit Joseph Wilson, of Buncombe; read the first time.

The Speaker laid before the House a Report from the Commissioners for rebuilding the State Capitol, which was read and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

The engrossed bill to repeal in part an Act passed in 1821, to prevent obstructions to the passage of fish up the Pedee and Yadkin Rivers, passed its third reading and was ordered to be *enrolled*.

Thursday, December 4, 1834.

SENATE.

Petition Presented.—By Mr. Edmonston, of John Hyde, of Haywood. Referred.

Bills Presented.—By Mr. Edmonston, concerning the County Courts of Haywood. By Mr. Lockhart, to amend the Road Laws of this State; read the first time.

Mr. Wyche, from the Committee on Finance, made a detailed Report on the state of the Public Treasury, which was read and transmitted to the other House. Mr. W. also presented a communication from William S. Mhoon, Esq. declining a re-election as Treasurer.

Mr. Kendall, from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill to restore to credit Andy Baggarly, of Iredell; read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Lockhart, the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Militia Laws, so as to abolish the present Company Muster system; and in lieu thereof, to make it the duty of Commanding Officers of Regiments to review each Company within his command twice a year, and at no other times but in the months of April, May, September, and October, and for two successive days at each review; and to allow him a reasonable compensation therefor, which shall include the pay of Musicians, where there are none belonging to the Company, to be paid out of the funds received; also to exempt Commandants of Regiments from drilling Officers preparatory to a General Review, and make it the duty of the General to perform that service in person; and also to make it the duty of Sheriffs to collect Militia fines.

On motion of Mr. Cooper, of Martin, the same Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the militia laws as to compel Captains to muster their Companies at least four times in each year.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Bill Presented.—By Mr. Fleming, to incorporate the Burke County Gold Mining Company; read the first time.

Mr. Craige, on behalf of the Select Committee raised on that subject, reported a bill concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina. Read, ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

A communication was received from Governor Swain, covering a Report of the Commissioners appointed to revise the Public Statute Laws of this State. The communications were ordered to be printed, and to be referred to a Select Joint Committee.

A communication was received from the Governor, in answer to a Resolution of this House, on the subject of a Grant issued last session to Asa Delozier and Henry Reagan; which being read, on motion of Mr. J. W. Guinn, it was ordered to be referred to the Joint Select Committee on the subject of Cherokee Lands, and that said Committee be instructed to inquire whether said Delozier and Reagan have made any discovery that will prove valuable to the State; and if no such discovery has been made by them, that the Committee inquire into the expediency of passing a general law upon the subject.

The House proceeded to the order of the day, and took up for consideration the Political Resolutions introduced some days ago by Mr. Potts. Mr. Barringer moved that they be laid upon the table. This motion was advocated by the mover and Messrs. Craige, Manly, and Clarke, and opposed by Messrs. Haywood, Bragg, and Potts. The *Ayes* and *Noes* were demanded, and stood for the motion 59—against it 70. Mr. Potts then took the floor in support of the Resolutions, in a Speech of considerable length. He was followed by Mr. Craige, in reply, who gave way for a motion to adjourn, which was refused, but, after several times taking the *Ayes* and *Noes*, was finally agreed to.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

[The Proceedings in Congress on the first day of the session amounted to nothing more than calling the roll of Members to ascertain whether there were a quorum present, and the appointment of Joint Committees to wait on the President with the announcement of their readiness to receive his Annual Message.—Ed.]

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1834.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the President transmitted to both Houses, by the hands of his Private Secretary, the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In performing my duty at the opening of your present session, it gives me pleasure to congratulate you again upon the prosperous condition of our beloved country. Divine Providence has favored us with general health, with rich rewards in the fields of agriculture and in every branch of labor, and with peace to cultivate and extend the various resources which employ the virtue and enterprise of our citizens. Let us trust that, in surveying a scene so flattering to our free institutions, our joint deliberations to preserve them may be crowned with success.

[The Message then goes on to mention the relations between our Government and several others, including the English and South American—but, as less interesting to our readers, we omit it until next week, in order to get in the part relating to France, the Revenues, and the United States Bank.—Ed. Wes. Car.]

It becomes my unpleasant duty to inform you that this pacific and highly gratifying picture of our foreign relations, does not include those with France at this time. It is not possible that any Government and People could be more sincerely desirous of conciliating a just and friendly intercourse with another nation, than are those of the United States with their ancient ally and friend. This disposition is founded, as well on the most grateful and honorable recollections associated with our struggle for independence, as upon a well grounded conviction that it is consonant with the true policy of both. The People of the United States could not, therefore, see without the deepest regret, even a temporary interruption of the friendly relations between the two countries—a regret which would, I am sure, be greatly aggravated, if there should turn out to be any reasonable ground for attributing such a result to any act of omission or commission on our part. I derive, therefore, the highest satisfaction from being able to assure you that the whole course of this Government has been characterized by a spirit so conciliatory and forbearing, as to make it impossible that our justice and moderation should be questioned, whatever may be the consequences of a longer perseverance, on the part of the French Government, in her omission to satisfy the conceded claims of our citizens.

The history of the accumulated and unprovoked aggressions upon our commerce, committed by authority of the existing Governments of France, between the years 1800 and 1817, has been rendered too painfully familiar to Americans to make its repetition either necessary or desirable. It will be sufficient here to remark, that there has for many years been scarcely a single Administration of the French Government by whom the justice and legality of the claims of our citizens to indemnity were not, to a very considerable extent, admitted; and yet near a quarter of a century has been wasted in ineffectual negotiations to secure it.

Deeply sensible of the injurious effects resulting from this state of things upon the interests and character of both nations, I regarded it as among my first duties to cause one more effort to be made to satisfy France that a just and liberal settlement of our claims was as well due to her own honor as to their incontestible validity. The negotiation for this purpose was commenced with the late Government of France, and was prosecuted with such success as to leave no reasonable ground to doubt that a settlement of a character quite as liberal as that which was subsequently made, would have been effected, had not the revolution, by which the negotiation was cut off, taken place. The discussions were resumed with the present Government, and the result showed that we were not wrong in supposing that an event by which the two Governments were made to approach each other so much nearer in their political principles, and by which the motives for the most liberal and friendly intercourse were so greatly multiplied, could exercise no other than a salutary influence upon the negotiation. After the most deliberate and thorough examination of the whole subject, a treaty between the two Governments was concluded and signed at Paris on the 4th of July, 1831, by which it was stipulated that "the French Government, in order to liberate itself from all the reclamations preferred against it by citizens of the United States, for unlawful seizures, captures, sequestrations, confiscations, or destruction of their vessels, cargoes, or other property, engages to pay a sum of twenty-five millions of francs to the United States, who shall distribute it among those entitled, in the manner and according to the rules it shall determine;" and it was also stipulated, on the part of the French Government, that this twenty-five millions of francs should "be paid at Paris in six annual instalments of four millions one hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six francs and sixty-six centimes each, into the hands of such person or persons as shall be authorised by the Government of the United States to receive it." The first instalment to be paid "at the expiration of one year next following the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, and the others at successive intervals of a year, one after another, till the whole shall be paid. To the amount of each of the said instalments shall be added interest at four per centum thereupon, as upon the other instalments then remaining unpaid, the said interest to be computed from the day of the exchange of the present convention."

It was also stipulated, on the part of the United States, for the purpose of being completely liberated from all the reclamations presented by France on behalf of its citizens, that the sum of one million five hundred thousand francs should be paid to the Government of France, in six annual instalments, to be deducted out of the annual sums which France had agreed to pay, interest thereupon being in like manner computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications. In addition to this stipulation, important advantages were secured to France by the following article, viz.: "The wines of France, from and after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, shall be admitted to consumption in the States of the Union, at duties which shall not exceed the following rates by the gallon, (such as it is used at present for wines in the United States,) to wit: six cents for red wines in casks; ten cents for white wines in casks; and twenty-two cents for wines of all sorts in bottles. The proportions existing between the duties on French wines thus reduced, and the general rates of the tariff which went into operation the first January, 1829, shall be maintained, in case the Government of the U. States should think proper to diminish those general rates in a new tariff. In consideration of this stipulation, which shall be binding on the U. States for ten years, the French Government abandons the reclamations which it had formed in relation to the 8th article of the treaty of cession of Louisiana. It engages, moreover, to establish on the *long staple* cottons of the United States, which, after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, shall be brought directly thence to France by the vessels of the United States, or by French vessels, the same duties as on *short staple* cottons."

This treaty was duly ratified in the manner prescribed by the Constitutions of both countries, and the ratification was exchanged at the City of Washington on the 2d of February, 1832. On account of its commercial stipulations it was, in five days thereafter, laid before the Congress of the United States, which proceeded to enact such laws favorable to the commerce of France as were necessary to carry it into full execution; and France has, from that period to the present, been in the unrestricted enjoyment of the valuable privileges that were thus secured to her. The faith of the French nation having been thus solemnly pledged, through its constitutional organ, for the liquidation and ultimate payment of the long deferred claims of our citizens, as also for the adjustment of other points of great and reciprocal benefits to both countries, and the United States having, with a fidelity and promptitude by which their conduct will, I trust, be always characterized, done every thing that was necessary to carry the treaty into full and fair effect on their part, counted, with the most perfect confidence, on equal fidelity and promptitude on the part of the French Government. In this reasonable expectation we have been, I regret to inform you, wholly disappointed. No legislative provision has been made by France for the execution of the treaty, either as it respects the indemnity to be paid, or the commercial benefits to be secured to the United States, and the relations between the United States and that Power, in consequence thereof, are placed in a situation threatening to interrupt the good understanding which has so long and so happily existed between the two nations.

Not only has the French Government been thus wanting in the performance of the stipulations it has so solemnly entered into with the United States, but its omissions have been marked by circumstances which would seem to leave us without satisfactory evidences that such performance will certainly take place at a future period. Advice of the exchange of ratifications reached Paris prior to the 6th April, 1832. The French Chambers were then sitting, and continued in session until the 21st of that month; and, although one instalment of the indemnity was payable on the 2d of February, 1833, one year after the exchange of ratifications, no application was made to the Chambers for the required appropriation, and in consequence of no appropriation having then been made, the draft of the United States Government for that instalment was dishonored by the Minister of Finance, and the United States thereby involved in much controversy. The next session of the Chambers commenced on the 19th November, 1832, and continued until the 25th April, 1833. Notwithstanding the omission to pay the instalment had been made the subject of earnest remonstrance on our part, the treaty with the United States, and a bill making the necessary appropriations to execute it, were not laid before the Chamber of Deputies until the 6th of April, nearly five months after its meeting, and only nineteen days before the close of the session. The bill was read and referred to a committee, but there was no further action upon it. The next session of the Chambers commenced on the 27th of April, 1833, and continued until the 26th of June following. A new bill was introduced on the 11th of June, but nothing important was done in relation to it during the session. In the month of April, 1834, nearly three years after the signature of the treaty, the final action of the French Chambers upon the bill to carry the treaty into effect was obtained, and resulted in a refusal of the necessary appropriations. The avowed grounds upon which the bill was rejected, are to be found in the published debates of that body, and no observations of mine can be necessary to satisfy Congress of their utter insufficiency. Although the gross amount of the claims of our citizens is probably greater than will be ultimately allowed by the Commissioners, sufficient is, nevertheless, shown, to render it absolutely certain that the indemnity falls far short of the actual amount of our just claims, independently of the question of damages and interest for the detention. That the settlement involved a sacrifice in this respect, was well known at the time—a sacrifice which was cheerfully acquiesced in by the different branches of the Federal Government, whose action upon the treaty was required, from a sincere desire to avoid further collision upon this old and disturbing subject, and in the confident expectation that the general relations between the two countries would be improved thereby.

The refusal to vote the appropriation, the news of which was received from our Minister in Paris about the 15th day of May last, might have been considered the final determination of the French Government not to execute the stipulations of the treaty, and would have justified an immediate communication of the facts to Congress, with a recommendation of such ultimate measures as the interest and honor of the United States might seem to require. But with the news of the refusal of the Chambers to make the appropriation, were conveyed the regrets of the King, and a declaration that a national vessel should be forthwith sent out, with instructions to the French Minister to give the most ample explanations of the past, and the strongest assurance for the future. After a long passage the promised despatch vessel arived. The pledges given by the French Minister, upon receipt of his instructions, were, that as soon after the election of the new members as the charter would permit, the legislative Chambers of France should be called together, and the proposition for an appropriation laid before them; that all the constitutional powers of the King and his Cabinet should be exerted to accomplish the object; and that the result should be made known early enough to be communicated to Congress at the commencement of the present session. Relying upon these pledges, and not doubting that the acknowledged justice of our claims, the promised exertions of the King and his Cabinet, and above all, that sacred regard for the national faith and honor for which the French character has been so distinguished, would secure an early execution of the treaty in all its parts, I did not deem it necessary to call the attention of Congress to the subject at the last session.

I regret to say that the pledges made through the Minister of France have not been redeemed. The new Chambers met on the 31st July last, and although the subject of fulfiling treaties was alluded to in the speech from the throne, no attempt was made by the King or his Cabinet to procure an appropriation to carry it into execution. The reasons given for this omission, although they might be considered sufficient in an ordinary case, are not consistent with the expectations founded upon the assurance given here, for there is no constitutional obstacle to entering into legislative business at the first meeting of the Chambers. This point, however, might have been overlooked, had not the Chambers, instead of being called to meet at so early a day that the result of their deliberations might be communicated to me before the meeting of Congress, been prorogued to the 29th of the present month—a period so late that their decision can scarcely be made known to the present Congress prior to its dissolution. To avoid this delay, our Minister in Paris, in virtue of the assurance given by the French Minister in the United States, strongly urged the convocation of the Chambers at an earlier day, but without success. It is proper to remark, however, that this refusal has been accompained with the most positive assurances, on the part of the Executive Government of France, of their intention to press the appropriation at the ensuing session of the Chambers.

The Executive branch of this Government has, as matters stand, exhausted all the authority upon the subject with which it is invested, and which it had any reason to believe could be beneficially employed.

The idea of acquiescing in the refusal to execute the treaty will not, I am confident, be for a moment entertained by any branch of this Government; and further negotiation is equally out of the question.

If it shall be the pleasure of Congres to await the further action of the French Chambers, no further consideration of the subject will, at this session, probably be required at your hands. But, if, from the original delay in asking for an appropriation, from the refusal of the Chambers to grant it when asked, from the omission to bring the subject before the Chambers at their last session, from the fact that, including that session, there have been five different occasions when the appropriation might have been made, and from the delay in convoking the Chambers until some weeks after the meeting of Congress, when it was known that a communication of the whole subject to Congress, at the last session, was prevented by assurances that it should be disposed of before its present meeting, you should feel yourselves constrained to doubt whether it be the intention of the French Government in all its branches to carry the treaty into effect, and think that such measures as the occasion may be deemed to call for, should be now adopted, the important question arises, what those measures shall be.

Our institutions are essentially pacific. Peace and friendly intercourse with all nations, are as much the desire of our Government, as they are the interest of our People. But these objects are not to be permanently secured, by surrendering the rights of our citizens, or permitting solemn treaties for their indemnity in cases of flagrant wrong, to be abrogated or set aside.

It is undoubtedly in the power of Congress seriously to affect the agricultural and manufacturing interest of France, by the passage of laws relating to her trade with the United States. Her products, manufactures, and tonnage, may be subjected to heavy duties in our ports, or all commercial intercourse with her may be suspended. But there are powerful, and, to my mind, conclusive objections to this mode of proceeding. We cannot embarrass or cut off the trade of France, without, at the same time, in some degree, embarrassing or cutting off our own trade. The injury of such a warfare must fall, though unequally, upon our own citizens, and could not but impair the means of the Government, and weaken that united sentiment in support of the rights and honor of the nation, which must now prevade every bosom. Nor is it impossible that such a course of legislation would introduce once more into our national councils, those disturbing questions in relation to the tariff of duties, which have been so recently put to rest. Besides, by every measure adopted by the Government of the United States, with the view of injuring France, the clear presumption of right which will induce our own people, and the rulers and people of all other nations, even of France herself, to pronounce our quarrel just, will be obscured, and the support rendered to us in a final resort to more decisive measures, will be proportionally limited and equivocal. There is but one point in the controversy, and upon that the whole civilized world must pronounce France to be in the wrong. We insist that she shall pay us a sum of money which she has acknowledged to be due; and when the justice of this demand, there can be but one opinion among mankind. True policy would seem to dictate that the question at issue should be left thus disencumbered, and that not the slightest pretence should be given to France to persist in her refusal to make payment, by any act, on our part, affecting the interest of her people. The question should be left as it is now, in such an attitude that when France fulfils her treaty stipulations, all controversy will be at an end.

It is my conviction that the United States ought to insist on a prompt execution of the treaty, and, in case it be refused, or longer delayed, take redress into our own hands. After the delay on the part of France of a quarter of a century in acknowledging these claims by treaty, it is not to be tolerated that another quarter of a century is to be wasted in negotiating about the payment. The laws of nations provide a remedy for such occasions. It is a well settled principle of the national code, that where one nation owes another a liquidated debt, which it refuses or neglects to pay, the aggrieved party may seize on the property belonging to the other, its citizens or subjects, sufficient to pay the debt, without giving just cause of war. This remedy has been repeatedly resorted to, and recently by France herself, towards Portugal, under circumstances less unquestionable.

The time at which resort should be had to this or any other mode of redress, is a point to be decided by Congress. If an appropriation shall not be made by the French Chambers at their next session, it may justly be concluded that the Government of France has finally determined to disregard its own solemn undertaking, and refuse to pay an acknowledged debt. In that event, every day's delay on our part will be a stain upon our national honor, as well as a denial of justice to our injured citizens. Prompt measures, when the refusal of France shall be complete, will not only be most honorable and just, but will have the best effect on our national character.

Since France, in violation of the pledges given through her Minister here, has delayed her final action so long that her decision will not probably be known in time to be communicated to this Congress, I recommend that a law be passed, authorizing reprisals upon French property, in case provision shall not be made for the payment of the debt, at the approaching session of the French Chambers. Such a measure ought not to be considered by France as a menace. Her pride and power are too well known to expect any thing from her fears, and preclude the necessity of a declaration that nothing partaking of the character of intimidation is intended by us. She ought to look upon it as the evidence only of an inflexible determination on the part of the United States to insist on their rights. That Government, by doing only what it has itself acknowledged to be just, will be able to spare the United States the necessity of making redress into their own hands, and seizing property of French citizens from that source. The sequestration which American citizens so long endured without retaliation or redress. If she shall continue to refuse that act of acknowledged justice, and in violation of the law of nations, and appeals on our part the occasion of hostilities on the United States, she would but add wrong to injustice, and could not fail to expose herself to the just censure of civilized nations and to the retributive judgments of Heaven.

Collision with France is the more to be regretted, on account of the position she occupies in Europe in relation to liberal institutions. But in maintaining our national rights and honor, all Governments are alike to us. If by a collision with France, in a case where she is clearly in the wrong, the march of liberal principles shall be impeded, the responsibility for that result, as well as every other, will rest on her own head.

Having submitted these considerations, it belongs to Congress to decide whether, after what has taken place, it will still await the further action of the French Chambers, or now adopt such provisional measures as it may deem necessary and best adapted to protect the rights and maintain the honor of the country. Whatever that decision may be, it will be faithfully enforced by the Executive, as far as he is authorized so to do.

According to the estimate of the Treasury Department the [illegible], from all sources, during the present year, will amount to twenty millions six hundred and twenty-four thousand seven hundred and seventeen dollars, which, with the balance remaining in the Treasury on the first of January last, of eleven millions seven hundred and two thousand nine hundred and five dollars, produces an aggregate of thirty-two millions three hundred and twenty-seven thousand six hundred and twenty-three dollars. The total expenditure during the year for all objects, including the public debt, is estimated at twenty-five millions five hundred and ninety-one thousand three hundred and ninety dollars, which will leave a balance in the Treasury on the first of January, 1835, of six millions seven hundred and thirty-six thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars. In this balance, however, will be included about one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of what was heretofore reported by the Department as not effective.

Of former appropriations it is estimated that there will remain unexpended at the close of the year, eight millions two thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars, and that of this sum there will not be required more than five millions one hundred and forty-one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four dollars, to accomplish the objects of all the current appropriations. Thus it appears that, after satisfying all those appropriations, and after discharging the last item of our public debt, which will be done on the first of January next, there will remain unexpended in the Treasury an effective balance of about four hundred and forty thousand dollars. That such should be the aspect of our finances, is highly flattering to the industry and enterprise of our population, and auspicious of the wealth and prosperity which await the future cultivation of their growing resources. It is not deemed prudent, however, to recommend any change for the present in our import rates, the effect of the gradual reduction now in progress in many of them, not being sufficiently tested to guide us in determining the precise amount of revenue which they will produce.

Free from public debt, at peace with all the world, and with no complicated interests to consult in our intercourse with foreign Powers, the present may be hailed as that epoch in our history the most favorable for the settlement of those principles in our domestic policy, which shall be best calculated to give stability to our Republic, and secure the blessings of freedom to our citizens. Among these principles, from our past

experience, it cannot be doubted that simplicity in the character of the Federal Government, and a rigid economy in its administration, should be regarded as fundamental and sacred. All must be sensible that the existence of the public debt, by rendering taxation necessary for its extinguishment, has increased the difficulties which are inseparable from every exercise of the taxing power; and that it was, in this respect, a remote agent in producing those disturbing questions which grew out of the discussions relating to the tariff. If such has been the tendency of a debt incurred in the acquisition and maintenance of our national rights and liberties, the obligations of which all portions of the Union cheerfully acknowledged, it must be obvious, that, whatever is calculated to increase the burdens of Government without necessity, must be fatal to all our hopes of preserving its true character. While we are felicitating ourselves, therefore, upon the extinguishment of the national debt, and the prosperous state of our finances, let us not be tempted to depart from those sound maxims of public policy, which enjoin a just adaptation of the revenue to the expenditures that are consistent with a rigid economy, and an entire abstinence from all topics of legislation that are not clearly within the constitutional powers of the Government, and suggested by the wants of the country. Properly regarded, under such a policy, every diminution of the public burdens arising from taxation, gives to individual enterprise increased power, and furnishes to all the members of our happy Confederacy new motives for patriotic affection and support. But above all, its most important effect will be found in its influence upon the character of the Government, by confining its action to those objects which will be sure to secure to it the attachment and support of our fellow-citizens.

Circumstances make it my duty to call the attention of Congress to the Bank of the United States. Created for the convenience of the Government, that institution has become the scourge of the People. Its interference to postpone the payment of a portion of the national debt, that it might retain the public money appropriated for that purpose, to strengthen it in a political contest—the extraordinary extension and contraction of its accommodations to the community—its corrupt and partisan loans—its exclusion of the public directors from a knowledge of its most important proceedings—the unlimited authority conferred on the President to expend its funds in hiring writers, and procuring the execution of printing, and the use made of that authority—the retention of the pension money and books after the selection of new agents—the groundless claim to heavy damages in consequence of the protest of the bill drawn on the French Government—have, through various channels, been laid before Congress. Immediately after the close of the last session, the Bank, through its President, announced its ability and readiness to abandon the system of unparalleled curtailment, and the interruption of domestic exchanges, which it had practised upon from the 1st of August, 1833, to the 30th June, 1834, and to extend its accommodations to the community. The grounds assumed in this announciation, amounted to an acknowledgment that the curtailment, in the extent to which it had been carried, was not necessary to the safety of the Bank, and had been persisted in merely to induce Congress to grant the prayer of the Bank in its memorial relative to the removal of the deposites, and to give it a new charter. They were substantially a confession that all the real distresses which individuals and the country had endured for the preceding six or eight months, had been needlessly produced by it, with the view of affecting, through the sufferings of the People, the legislative action of Congress. It is a subject of congratulation that Congress and the country had the virtue and firmness to bear the infliction; that the energies of our people soon found relief from this wanton tyranny, in vast importations of the precious metals from almost every part of the world; and that at the close of this tremendous effort to control our Government, the Bank found itself powerless, and no longer able to loan out its surplus means. The community had learned to manage its affairs without its assistance, and trade had already found new auxiliaries; so that on the first of October last, the extraordinary spectacle was presented of a National Bank, more than one-half of whose capital was either lying unproductive in its vaults, or in the hands of foreign bankers.

To the needless distresses brought on the country during the last session of Congress, has since been added the open seizure of the dividends on the public stock, to the amount of one hundred and seventy thousand and forty-one dollars, under pretence of paying damages, cost, and interest, upon the protested French bill. This sum constituted a portion of the estimated revenues for the year 1834, upon which the appropriations made by Congress were based. It would as soon have been expected that our collectors would seize on the customs, or the receivers of our land offices on the moneys arising from the sale of public lands, under pretences of claims against the United States, as that the Bank would have retained the dividends. Indeed, if the principle he established that any one who chooses to set up a claim against the United States, may, without authority of law, seize on the public property or money wherever he can find it, to pay the claim, there will remain no assurance that our revenue will reach the Treasury, or that it will be applied, after the appropriation, to the purposes designated in the law. The paymasters of our army, and the pursers of our navy, may, under like pretences, apply to their own use moneys appropriated to set in motion the public force, and in time of war leave the country without defence. This measure resorted to by the Bank is disorganizing and revolutionary, and if generally resorted to by private citizens in like cases, would fill the land with anarchy and violence.

It is a constitutional provision, that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of an appropriation made by law." The palpable object of this provision is, to prevent the expenditure of the public money for any purposes whatsoever which shall not have been first approved by the Representatives of the People and the States in Congress assembled. It vests the power of declaring for what purposes the public money shall be expended, in the Legislative Department of the Government, to the exclusion of the Executive and Judicial, and it is not within the constitutional authority of either of those Departments to pay it away without law, or to sanction its payment. According to this plain constitutional provision, the claim of the Bank can never be paid without an appropriation by Act of Congress. But the Bank has never asked for an appropriation. It attempts to defeat the provision of the Constitution, and obtain payment without an Act of Congress. Instead of awaiting an appropriation passed by both Houses of Congress, and approved by the President, it makes an appropriation for itself, and invites an appeal to the Judiciary to sanction it. That the money had not technically been paid into the Treasury, does not affect the principle attempted to be established by the Constitution. The Executive and Judiciary have as little right to appropriate and expend the public money, without authority of law, before it is placed to the credit of the Treasury, as to take it from the Treasury. In the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in his correspondence with the President of the Bank, and the opinions of the Attorney General accompanying it, you will find a further examination of the claims of the Bank, and the course it has pursued.

It seems due to the safety of the public funds remaining in that Bank, and to the honor of the American People, that measures be taken to separate the Government entirely from an institution so mischievous to the public property, and so regardless of the Constitution and Laws. By transferring the Public Deposites, by appointing other Pension Agents so far as it had the power, by ordering the discontinuance of the receipt of Bank Checks in payment of the public dues after the first day of January next, the Executive has exercised all its lawful authority to sever the connection between the Government and this faithless corporation.

The high-handed career of this institution imposes upon the constitutional functionaries of this Government, duties of the gravest and most imperative character—duties which they cannot avoid, and from which I trust there will be no inclination, on the part of any of them, to shrink. My own sense of them is most clear, as is also my readiness to discharge those which may rightfully fall on me. To continue any business relations with the Bank of the United States, that may be avoided without a breach of the national faith, after that institution has set at open defiance the conceded right of the Government to examine its affairs; after it has done all in its power to deride the public authority in other respects, and to bring it into disrepute at home and abroad; after it has attempted to defeat the clearly expressed will of the People, by turning against them the immense power intrusted to its hands, and by involving a country, otherwise peaceful, flourishing, and happy, in dissentions, embarrassment, and distress—would make the nation itself a party to the degradation so sedulously prepared for its public agents—and do much to destroy the confidence of mankind in popular Governments, and to bring into contempt their authority and efficiency. In guarding against an evil of such magnitude, considerations of temporary convenience should be thrown aside, and we should be influenced by such motives only as look to the honor and preservation of the Republican system. Deeply and solemnly impressed with the justness of these views, I feel it to be my duty to recommend to you, that a law be passed, authorizing the sale of the public stocks; that the provision of the charter requiring the receipt of the notes of the Bank in payment of public dues, shall, in accordance with the power reserved to Congress in the 14th section of the charter, be suspended until the Bank pays the Treasury the dividends withheld; and that all laws, connecting the Government or its officers with the Bank, directly or indirectly, be repealed; and that the institution be left hereafter to its own resources and means.

Events have satisfied my mind, and I think the minds of the American People, that the mischiefs and dangers which flow from a National Bank far overbalance all its advantages. The bold effort the present Bank has made to control the Government, the distress it has wantonly created, the violence of which it has been the occasion in one of our cities famed for its observance of law and order, are but premonitories of the fate which awaits the American People, should they be deluded into a perpetuation of this institution, or the establishment of another like it. It is fervently hoped, that, thus admonished, those who have heretofore favored the establishment of a substitute for the present Bank, will be induced to abandon it, as it is evidently better to incur any inconvenience that may be reasonably expected, than to concentrate the whole moneyed power of the Republic in any form whatsoever, or under any restrictions.

Happily, it is already illustrated, that the agency of such an institution is not necessary to the fiscal operations of the Government. The State Banks are found fully adequate to the performance of all services which were required of the Bank of the United States, quite as promptly, and with the same cheapness. They have maintained themselves, and discharged all these duties, while the Bank of the United States was still powerful, and in the field as an open enemy; and it is not possible to conceive that they will find greater difficulties in their operations, when that enemy shall cease to exist.

The attention of Congress is earnestly invited to the regulation of the Deposites in the State Banks by law. Although the power now exercised by the Executive Department, in this behalf, is only such as was uniformly exercised through every Administration, from the origin of the Government up to the establishment of the present Bank, yet, it is one which is susceptible of regulation by law, and, therefore, ought to be so regulated. The power of Congress to direct in what places the Treasurer shall keep the money in the Treasury, and to impose restrictions upon the Executive authority in relation to their custody and removal, is unlimited, and its exercise will rather be courted than discouraged by those public officers and agents on whom rests the responsibility for their safety. It is desirable that as little power as possible should be left to the President or Secretary of the Treasury over those institutions—which, being thus freed from Executive influence, and without a common head to direct their operations, would have neither the temptation nor the ability to interfere in the political conflicts of the country. Not deriving their charters from the National authorities, they would never have those inducements to meddle in general elections, which have led the Bank of the United States to agitate and convulse the country for upwards of two years.

[*To be completed in our next.*]

From the Raleigh Register of December 9.

Incendiaries again!—Our city has been again visited by Fire, and under such circumstances that we cannot shut out from our minds, if we would, the horrid conviction that we have still among us beings, in human form, vile and reckless enough to perpetrate so diabolical a deed. Yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, the alarm was given, and the Fire was discovered to proceed from a stable on the premises of Mr. James Coman, in the heart of the town, and in the immediate neighborhood where so many previous incendiary attempts have been made. The stable, as well as several other outhouses, were destroyed, but the Dwelling House was saved, and the progress of the flames arrested by blowing up the Kitchen. Had the wind been from the North, instead of the South, the consequences would have been most disastrous, as nothing but a miracle could have saved the entire square.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Just as we were ready for the press, we received our English papers to the 11th of November inclusive, brought by the packet ship Sheffield.

Liverpool Market, Monday Nov. 10.

COTTON.—The demand has been extremely animated throughout the last week, and the market closed on Friday with great firmness, at an advance of ¼d. to ⅜d. per lb. on the common to fair qualities of American; whilst in the good and fine description there is scarcely any improvement.—Brazil continued neglected until Friday, when Pernambuco was in good request, and sold freely at last week's prices: Surat and other kinds are without alteration. Speculators have taken 20,000 American, 500 Surat, and 100 Pernambuco.

The sales amount to 37,100 bales, consisting of 80 Sea Island, at 19½d. to 22d; 30 stained, 14d to 15d; 12,200 Bowed Georgia, 8½d to 10d; 6540 Mobile, Alabama, and Tennessee, 8½d to 10½d; 14,480 New Orleans, 8⅝d to 11d. The imports are 7167 bags.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase likely NEGROES, from 12 to 25 years of age.

H. FORSYTH.

Statesville, Dec. 13, 1834. 5t

☞ **To "Scrap-Book" Makers,**
MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.

WE are in the weekly receipt of a large number of Newspapers from almost all quarters of the United States, in exchange for the Carolinian, and would be glad to have them taken off our hands at a reasonable price. They comprise journals of every grade in point of literary character, and of every shade in politics, and would furnish the curious with many a theme of conversation and wonderment.——Scrap-gatherers, news-mongers, the *literati*, politicians, merchants, and others having occasion for newspapers, will find it advantageous to apply for them at THIS OFFICE.

Salisbury, December 13, 1834.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

SATURDAY::::::DECEMBER 13, 1834.

LETTER FROM RALEIGH.

RALEIGH, DECEMBER 4th, 1834.

Dear Sir: The resolutions on Mr. Mangum's case were taken up in the Commons to-day. A motion to lay them on the table was lost, 70 to 50. Dr. Potts, of Edgecomb, then addressed the House, in favor of the resolutions. Mr. Craige, in reply, gave a compendious history of Gen. Jackson's Administration, exposing the inconsistency of the President's measures with his previously avowed principles; the means he used to acquire unlimited power, and to defeat all the prescribed checks to Federal usurpation; the character and objects of the *Albany Regency*, and its influence upon the public councils; and the corrupt state of the public press, produced by the new system of proscription on the one side and rewards on the other.

Mr. Craige was exceedingly animated throughout—sometimes very severe in his invectives, and bitter, though just, in his reproof of assumed and abused power. His speech was highly creditable to him, both as a specimen of his talents for discussion, and of his intrepidity in defending the Constitution of his country. He spoke until he was almost exhausted; when, on motion, the House adjourned. He will conclude his remarks to-morrow. It is probable the balance of the week will be consumed by the House in this discussion, as many other gentlemen are expected to speak.

It is regretted that we have no Reporter here:—for the want of one, the debates in our Legislature are entirely lost to the People, and North Carolina is considered, abroad, as barren of eloquence as she is destitute of commerce.

A few weeks ago I fondly hoped that North Carolina was about to emerge from her apparently interminable lethargy, and assume her proper station in our Confederacy; but recent events have not tended to elevate my hopes. My motto, however, is, "Never despair of the Republic." We must increase our energy and our exertions in proportion to the magnitude of the obstacles we have to overcome, and success must ultimately be the reward. In haste, your's truly, ——.

[The debate on Dr. Potts's resolutions was continued up to the date of our last accounts from Raleigh—but the Register of Tuesday last expressed the belief that the question on their passage would be taken on the succeeding day, Wednesday.—*Ed.*]

LEGISLATIVE ITEMS.

On Saturday last a Bill was introduced into the H. of Commons to reduce the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State.

The Committee on Internal Improvement have been instructed to consider the expediency of directing the Public Treasurer to subscribe for, on the part of the State, *two-fifths* of the Stock of any chartered Rail-Road Company in the State, where *three-fifths* of said Stock shall first have been taken by individuals; and to borrow the necessary money for the purpose, on the faith of the State.

A resolution was offered on Saturday last, proposing to adjourn on the 20th instant, (next Saturday.) It was read, and laid on the table.

☞ According to previous promise, we this week insert the "Bill concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina." In a hasty notice of one of its provisions, taken last week, we were made to say that this Bill proposed to allow Rowan County five members in the House of Delegates. It should have been "five members in the contemplated *State Convention*."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

This is a very long document, and we have been unavoidably obliged to leave out the first and last parts of it until next week, in order to give in this paper the views of the President upon the two subjects which occupy at this time so large a space in public attention—viz. our relations with France, and the concerns of the United States Bank.

In regard to the first of these topics, the Message is exceptionable. The conduct of France towards our Government has certainly not been what we had reason to hope and expect it would have been; but there are circumstances which, in our opinion, excuse delay on her part:—for instance, the almost insulting letter of Mr. Rives, in which his vanity prompted him to say that he had overreached the French Ministers in securing so large an award to our claims! The President, however, was evidently influenced by his naturally irritable passions when he penned the part of the Message relative to this subject. His concluding suggestion we think very ill-timed and injudicious.——It will be seen that he wishes Congress to invest him with discretionary power to issue letters-of-marque and reprisal upon the property of French citizens, in case the Chamber of Deputies should again neglect to make the necessary appropriation to settle our claims; and he argues the case to show that France should not consider this measure as a menace, and that she could not, under the laws of nations, make it a legal cause for war. But it is impossible to point out any instance in which such a proceeding has not led to a war, if the nations were any ways equally matched in strength; and we are therefore afraid that this recommendation of Gen. Jackson will have the effect to delay the action of the French Chamber, and thus embroil us in a disagreeable misunderstanding with that nation. War is to be deprecated even in the most extreme cases of National injury; but, when it is proposed to wage it for filthy lucre, and upon the nation which stood by us and fought our battles in the "times that tried men's souls," we consider it cruel and inhuman in the extreme. We look to the good sense of Congress for a repression of "our Military Chieftain's" desire again to "let slip the dogs of war" over our peaceful and happy country.

What shall we say to the President's "railing accusations" against the Bank! For the character of the station he occupies, we hope his charges are founded in truth; but, in the absence of proof, it appears to us that they are more in keeping with the brawling partisans "pot-houses," than characteristic of the wisdom and moderation that should be exercised by the occupant of the National Palace at Washington. He directly charges on the Bank the recent mobs and murders which have disgraced the city of Philadelphia!—If this is a fact, let the proofs be forthcoming, in order that such an institution may meet the fate which it would so justly merit at the hands of the nation.—But, if not true, then let the Stockholders of the Bank take proper steps to cast back upon its author this foul imputation on their fair fame. The President is not above the law.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

This body met on the 1st instant, and was organized by the election of Officers. In the Senate, the former Speaker, George C. Dromgoole, was re-elected, without opposition. In the Commons, Linn Banks, the former Speaker, and a friend of the Administration, was elected by a majority of two votes over Severn E. Parker, the opposition candidate. The "Richmond Compiler" says that seven of the opposition members were absent, and gives the names of eight who voted for Mr. Banks. The same paper says that the re-election of Mr. Leigh to the Senate is certain. We believe it.

☞ The Rev'd. Mr. Morgan has resigned the Rectorship of St. Luke's Church, in this Town, with the view of devoting his undivided attention to the spiritual welfare of the large and interesting congregation under his care at Christ Church, Rowan County. We understand that the Vestry of St. Luke's have invited the Rev. Mr. Speer to be their Rector, and that he has accepted the invitation.

☞ *Another Citation.*——The Governor of Georgia has sent a second message to the Legislature, informing them that he has received another Mandate, requiring the State to appear at the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, to answer in a case wherein J. Pipe, an Indian, now a convict in the Penitentiary, is Plaintiff in Error. The *Union* Governor again recommends a "Nullification of the Act, as the rightful remedy."

We think the same thing; but we see a course by which Gov. Lumpkin might have arrived at his aim in these cases without compromising his Anti-Nullification principles to such a fatal extent. The *State* of Georgia is the party cited to appear at the bar of the Supreme Court:—now, our notion is, that the Governor might have sent the Supreme Judges word that, seeing it was impossible for the whole *State* to appear before them, the citation, of course, would not be regarded.—We don't say this would be the best course for one to take who had no horror for the *name* of Nullification: we only suggest it to those who want to exercise the *thing*, under a different cognomen. But the Governor of Georgia, like his friend the President of the United States, has thought proper to "take the responsibility" of considering himself "*the State*," and we see that his ambition has made him an *ultra*-Nullifier.

☞ *Shocking Murders.*—Three of the Superintendents, and one Contractor, on the line of Rail-Road between Washington City and Baltimore, were lately attacked, while sitting in their shanty, or tent, by a number of laborers employed on the road, and most inhumanly butchered. Finding, afterwards, that one of the persons attacked had not been killed, the villains on the next night forced the house in which he lay, and deliberately murdered him, by cutting open the back of his head and taking out his brains! Several of the military companies of Baltimore promptly repaired to the scene of these cruelties, and we are happy to state that upwards of 200 of the laborers on the road have been apprehended and marched to the prisons in Baltimore, to be tried for the offence.

The Charleston papers bring us an account of two of the most cold-blooded murders that we recollect ever to have seen recorded. They were perpetrated by a villain named Ferguson, at Cedar Shoal, Chester District, S. C., on the 12th ultimo. The circumstances are briefly as follow: Ferguson went to the store of Capt. Rodman, and sold him a small bag of cotton; in the settlement for it, a small balance in money was due to F., which he insisted upon having, but which Rodman told him it was inconvenient to pay, but should be handed to him as soon as change could be procured. F. became enraged, swearing that if he was not paid *then*, he would sue R. At this juncture, Mr. Walker, a respectable citizen of the p[illegible], stepped into the store, and endeavored to pacify F., assuring him that he should receive what was due to him. Ferguson immediately laid hold of Walker, threw him down, and was severely beating him, when Rodman interferred to separate them. Ferguson then drew out his knife, and stabbed Rodman in two places; after which he went up to Walker, sitting on the counter, and stabbed him in the left temple!—Rodman expired in 48 hours after, and Walker in 24. The murderer made his escape after perpetrating his horrid butcheries. The Governor of South Carolina has offered a reward of $300 for the apprehension of Ferguson: he is represented to be a young man about 22 years of age, six feet high, large [illegible], dark skin, and wears large black whiskers—has a downcast countenance, high cheek bones, dark eyes, and heavy brows.

☞ *Editorial Change and "Consolidation."*—Condy Raguet, the talented champion of State Rights, and editor of the Philadelphia Examiner, has recently purchased the establishment of the 'Philadelphia Gazette,' and entered into copartnership with Robert T. Conrad, the able editor and proprietor of the 'Commercial Intelligencer,'—by which arrangement, these two journals have been consolidated into one, under the united title of "The Philadelphia Gazette, and Commercial Intelligencer," and under the editorial charge of both those gentlemen conjointly. Either of them is a host in the good cause; but we look for more important results from their united labors. Success!

☞ *Small-Pox!*—The Board of Health in Halifax report the occurrence of one case of this distressing malady in that town. The Board say: "To the end that public excitement may be allayed, and a true statement of the case made known, the Board of Health report that only one case has come within their knowledge, and that the infected person has been promptly removed several miles from the town."

☞ The Oath of Allegiance has passed the Senate of South Carolina by a vote of Ayes 32, Noes 11. It was sent to the House of Commons for concurrence, in which body it passed to its second reading by a majority of more than two-thirds.

More Banks.—It will be perceived, by reference to the proceedings of our Legislature, that a Bill has been presented for the establishment of a Bank in Newbern, to be called the "Merchant's Bank."

The citizens of Norfolk (Va.) have recently had a public meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing an "Independent Bank," and also of increasing the Banking capital of that Borough generally—with the view of meeting the anticipated winding up of the U. States Branch.

☞ The Legislature of Alabama has re-elected the Hon. William R. King to the Senate of the U. States, for six years from the fourth day of March next.

☞ *Well done!*—The State Rights Ladies of Greenville lately complimented the Hon. Warren R. Davis with a Grand Ball, as a token of their respect for his patriotism and other political and social virtues.

The last Salem Reporter informs us that a Bear lately made his appearance in the upper part of Stokes Co., N. C., and had made great havoc among the swine in his vicinity at the last accounts.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

AN APPEAL IN BEHALF OF ONE WHO HAS GROWN GREY IN PUBLIC SERVICE!

Mr. Editor: Who can listen to the doleful strokes of our venerable *Town-Clock*, and not feel its sound vibrate upon the sympathetic chord of his heart! Who can mark the tardiness of its hourly repetition, and not feel its wrongs come up in review before him, in all their monstrosity! Perhaps if I were to say its seventy-five minute repetitions, I should come nearer the truth, for I believe *its* hours average that space of time. Can you tell me, Mr. Editor, whether any of the Commissioners of our Town live within hearing of this sentinel on the *watch*-tower of Time?—If any do, please keep their names secret, as their publicity would doubtless induce us to cast reflections upon the sympathy or charity of some who may now stand high for the possession of those virtues. But I would appeal to such, if any there be, (because they are most likely to appreciate the force of my intention,) whether it would be more than justice to the object of my appeal, either to give it a cessation from its labors during the winter, or procure for it such improved machinery as will enable it to perform its duty with alacrity, and within the prescribed *time*. Such is now its irregularity, that it makes one doubtful of the veracity of his own time-piece, and is in various other ways injurious to the interests of all to whom "time is money."

Far be it from me, Mr. Editor, to cast any aspersions upon the character of the venerable "sentinel" itself! I am satisfied that its intentions are as honest as the intentions of any of its species, and that its *long*-comings are induced by "circumstances entirely beyond its control." This is evident from the "bad *face*" (or faces) which the Clock itself at present puts on its inward perplexities and troubles. Indeed, I will go farther in its praise, and express my entire satisfaction with its *striking* qualities up to the setting in of cold weather, which will appear the more worthy of commendation when it is recollected that its *hands* have been "tied up" for some years past. M....

By Friday Morning's Mail.

LATER ACCOUNTS FROM RALEIGH.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, dated

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1834

The Resolutions introduced by Mr. Potts into the House of Commons, to instruct the Hon. W. P. Mangum, are still under discussion in that body. The debate has been a very animated one. Members in the opposition have brought in review all the inconsistencies and assumptions of the Executive; they have exposed the serpentine course of those who, having once (Crawford being their leader,) been almost the exclusive advocates of State Rights, now acknowledge, practically, the existence of *no rights* but those claimed by the President in the Proclamation and the Protest. In reply, we have heard little but stale, fulsome adulation to the Hero of New Orleans, and the destroyer of *the Monster*.

The following gentlemen have addressed the House in favor of the Resolutions:—Messrs. Potts, Jordan, Bragg, and Daniel; and Messrs. Craige, Fleming, Outlaw, Barringer, Manly, Long, and Graham, in opposition to them. The discussion has attracted a good deal of attention, and, whatever may be the result, the debate has proved that there is, in North Carolina, a talented host of young men, fervent in their patriotism, and inflexible in their devotion to the Constitution and Laws of their country, who must ultimately triumph over the corrupting influence of perverted patronage.

Mr. Haywood addressed the House last, to-day; but, before he concluded, the House adjourned, and he will, of course, be entitled to the floor to-morrow.

There is a good deal of faltering in the Van Buren ranks; and nothing short of the rigid, arbitrary, discipline of the party, can keep enough together, now, to pass the Resolutions.

Strong appeals have been made to the State pride of those who show a disposition to sacrifice one of N. Carolina's most gifted and chivalrous sons, as a victim to the inordinate ambition and implacable vengeance of one who has already treated her with indignity, in the person of another of her favorites. But, unhappily for North Carolina, such appeals fall upon the impenetrable granite.

I cannot, however, at present, despair of future success to the cause of liberty. The time will soon come, when, in the calm retirement of private life, remote from the contagious influence of party excitement, the moderate and the reflecting will pause and ponder on the past, the present, and the future; and reason, for a time suppressed by passion, will resume her sway, and bring back many an honest, but misguided head, to the path of patriotism. It is a consummation devoutly to be hoped for.

It gives me pain to state what I am constrained to believe, that the success of the Convention Bill is extremely doubtful. Last year it passed the Senate, and was lost in the House: now its fate is most doubtful in the Senate. This subject is affected by, and affects, every measure of importance that is agitated, and I am painfully convinced that, until it is settled, our State never can take its proper rank in the Federal Constellation.

Gen. Samuel P. Pleasants, of Wilkes, Principal Clerk of the Senate, was this day elected Treasurer of the State, vice William S. Mhoon, Esq., resigned.

Negroes for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, BEFORE THE COURTHOUSE DOOR IN SALISBURY,

On Thursday the 15th day of January next,

Between Thirty-Five and Forty

Valuable Negroes,

Belonging to the Estate of Joseph Chambers, deceased, late of Rowan County.

☞ This is, perhaps, the most valuable lot of Negroes ever offered for sale in this section of the country, the greater part of them being young, very likely, and of good character.

A credit of 12 months will be given, upon bond and security, with interest after six months.

SAMUEL REEVES,

December 13, 1834.—tds Admin'r.

Estate Sale of Negroes,

&C.

ON *the first day of January next*, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the Courthouse in Salisbury, for cash,

Several Valuable Negroes,

Belonging to the Estate of the late Dr. Ferrand.

And on the same day, immediately after the sale,

I will Hire Out, for one year,

On the usual terms, the remaining Negroes belonging to said Estate. Also, at the same time,

Several Lots in the Town of Salisbury,

Will be Rented Out for one year.

ROBERT MACNAMARA,

December 13, 1834.—tds. Admr.

VARIETY.

TO MIMOSA.

An Oak I remember, that grew in a glade,
And near it there flourished a delicate Vine,
Contented to blossom like you, in the shade—
So its tendrils around the tall tree might entwine.

The Vine was as sweet as a jasmine could be,
And the Oak was so noble, majestic, and tall,
That I thought I could wish to be changed to a tree
To be clasped by a vine so confinding and small.

I remember a Tulip, so slender of stem,
That it broke when the wind whistled over the lea;
And I thought it was strange that so fragile a gem
Should not shelter itself by the side of a tree.

The Lily, that bends in the morning with dew,
As tender and timid as Beauty in tears,
May remind you, perhaps, of what Beauty should do—
For Love has forebodings, and Friendship has fears.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Nov. 12.

MATHIAS THE IMPOSTOR.

It was on Monday announced in the Court of Sessions that the case of Mathias would be yesterday disposed of, and long before the hour arrived for holding the Court, it was filled to overflowing. A little before eleven o'clock, Mathias was brought in, and accommodated with a chair on the right of the bench. He was habited in a large purple colored cloak, of the very finest fabric. Shortly after he sat down, he took off his cloak and exhibited himself in the costume which he considers in keeping with his assumed character. He was dressed in a light claret-colored frock coat, made from cloth of an equally fine texture as his cloak. On each side of his breast were six small silver stars and one large one; making in all seven, at each side. His vest was of yellow cassimere. He wore no cravat or stock, nor indeed would his enormous beard permit of it.

On his wrists he wore a pair of white lace ruffles, and had a red silk sash girded round his waist. His trowsers were of green cassimere, and his boots were of the neatest and most fashionable description. Although the eyes of several hundred spectators were intently fixed on him, he appeared not to be in the least incommoded or put out of countenance by them, but rather seemed to court their gaze; and every now and then turned himself on his seat, stretched out his legs, viewed his dress with great complacency, and appeared perfectly at ease throughout the entire scene. His department was more that of a dandy in a drawing-room, than a prisoner about to be tried. He is apparently about forty-five years of age, rather above the ordinary height, lightly and well made, with sharp features, small bright eyes, and a countenance strongly indicative of low cunning. His beard, which was originally brown, is now a good deal silvered with grey hairs, and is so enormously large that it gives him a most hideous appearance. Altogether, the man looks more like a Spanish or Italian Brigand, dressed in one of their fanciful costumes, than any thing else.

A little after eleven o'clock, the Recorder and Alderman took their seats on the bench, and in a few minutes after, the Recorder announced that the Court, after the most serious deliberation, had determined to suspend the prisoner's trial for the offence of obtaining money under false pretences, and deliver him up to the authorities in Westchester County, to be tried for the alleged murder of Mr. Pierson. The prisoner's counsel made a long and earnest appeal to the Court to have him tried here for the lesser offence, prior to his being sent to Westchester, but the Court overruled the application, and the prisoner was removed in custody of an officer.

"*An extract from the Roman Senate.*—It being the usual custom of the Roman Governors to advise the Senate and people of such material things as happened in their respective provinces, Publius Lentullus, being President in the days of Tiberius Cæsar, the Emperor, wrote the following epistle to the Senate, concerning the description of the person of JESUS CHRIST:

"*Conscript Fathers:* There appeared, in these our days, a man of great virtue, named JESUS CHRIST, who is yet living amongst us, and of the Gentiles is accepted for a prophet of truth; but his own disciples call him the Son of God. He raiseth the dead, and cureth all manner of diseases—a man of stature somewhat tall and comely, with a very reverend countenance, such as the beholders may both love and fear; his hair of the colour of a filbert, fully ripe, plain to his ears, whence downward it is more orient of color, somewhat curling and waving about his shoulders; in the midst of his head is a seam or partition of his hair, after the manner of the Nazarites; his forehead plain and delicate, his face without spot or wrinkle, beautified with a comely red; his nose and mouth exactly formed, his beard thick, the color of his hair light, not of any great length, but forked—in reproving, terrible—in admonishing, courteous—in speaking, very modest and wise—in proportion of body, well shaped. None have seen him laugh: but many have seen him weep—a man, for his singular beauty, surpassing the children of men."

He who has wealth, has friends; he who has wealth, has relations; he who has wealth, is a hero; yea, even a sage.

By the company of gold, even glass acquires the brilliancy of the ruby; thus, by the society of the good, the blockhead is improved.

WANTED.

A Respectable Lady, to act in a family in the capacity of House-Keeper, and to take charge of a family of Children. Apply at this Office.

Salisbury, Dec. 6, 1834.—3t

Meeting of the Bible Society.

THE Members of the Rowan County Bible Society are requested to meet in the Presbyterian Church, in Salisbury, on the 25th day of December next, at the hour of 11 o'clock A.M.

The object is to resuscitate the Society, and it is hoped that there will be a general attendance of those friendly to the institution. A Sermon will be preached on the occasion.

S. LEMLY, President.

November 29, 1834. tC

FOR RENT,

The Store and Ware-Room attached to the Mansion Hotel. This house is in the very centre of business, and is considered one of the very best stands in Salisbury for any kind of business. Possession can be had immediately, and rent will be moderate.

CONNER & LONG.

Salisbury, Nov. 8, 1834. tf

Unity Classical School.

THE Fourth Session of the Classical School in the vicinity of the Catawba Springs, will commence *on the first Monday in January* 1835.

The Subscriber, having obtained the assistance of a Young Man who is a correct English Scholar, will be enabled to devote his time and attention more unreservedly to the Classical Students who may be committed to his care.

For more information with regard to the School, Parents and Guardians are referred to Messrs. Alfred M. Burton, Robert H. Burton, John D. Graham, Bartlett Shipp, Maj. Daniel M. Forney, and Dr. McLean.

ROBERT G. ALLISON.

December 6, 1834. 5t

Female Academy.

THE Trustees of the **Lincolnton Female Academy** take this occasion of announcing that, contrary to intention at the commencement of this session, (dating from September 14th) the School will continue in operation for *an entire session*, merely allowing a short intermission at Christmas. They beg it to be understood, however, that Scholars will be charged only from the date of their entrance, and the interval alluded to will be made up at the end of the session.

As hitherto, the School is under the direction of Miss A. THOMPSON.

Lincolnton, December 6, 1834.—3t

Lincolnton Academy.

THE Examination of the Students under the care of GEO. W. MORROW will commence on the 26th of this instant, (Wednesday,) and terminate the day following.

Parents and Guardians are particularly requested to attend.

The Exercises of the Academy will be resumed on the first Monday in January.

GEO. W. MORROW.

N.B. The price of Tuition per Session (in advance) for the Languages and Mathematics, will be $12 50—for English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, $8. G.W. M.

Lincolnton, Nov. 22, 1834.—9



STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From the Race-ground near Salisbury, on the 25th ultimo, a small

Sorrel Mare,

About 14 hands high—She is a well compacted poney—trots generally, but racks when descending hills; has a long tail, and a star in the forehead—no other marks recollected. She had on a saddle and bridle, and only one shoe, which was on one of her fore feet.

A reasonable reward will be given to any one who will return the said mare to the Subscriber, at Boon's Ford, Rowan County, or for such information as will lead to her recovery.

JESSE A. HODGENS.

December 6, 1834. 4t

SPLENDID SCHEME.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

6th CLASS, FOR 1834,

To be Drawn in the City of Raleigh,

On Tuesday the 30th of December, 1834,

ON THE POPULAR

Terminating-Figure System.

STEVENSON & POINTS, MANAGERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE { **$7,000!**

SCHEME:

1 Prize of		7,000 DOLLARS	is	$7,000
1	" of	4,000 DOLLARS	is	4,000
1	" of	3,000 DOLLARS	is	3,000
1	" of	2,000 DOLLARS	is	2,000
10	" of	1,000 DOLLARS	is	10,000
10	" of	500 DOLLARS	is	5,000
10	" of	300 DOLLARS	is	3,000
15	" of	200 DOLLARS	is	3,000
50	" of	100 DOLLARS	is	5,000
100	" of	50 DOLLARS	is	5,000
135	" of	30 DOLLARS	is	4,050
200	" of	20 DOLLARS	is	4,000
330	" of	15 DOLLARS	is	4,950
6,000	" of	10 DOLLARS	is	60,000
6,000	" of	6 DOLLARS	is	36,000
6,000	" of	4 DOLLARS	is	24,000

18,864 Prizes, amounting to **$180,000**

A Package of 10 Whole Tickets will cost	$40 00
And must draw nett	17 00
	$23 00
A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole tickets will be	$23 00
For 10 Half tickets,	11 50
For 10 Quarter tickets,	5 75

☞ All Orders from a distance, by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to STEVENSON & POINTS, Salisbury; and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

Whole Tickets,	$4 00
Halves,	2 00
Quarters,	1 00

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

Stevenson & Points's Office,

(White Row, Mansion Hotel,)

SALISBURY, N. C.

December 6, 1834. td

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 2nd instant, a Negro Man named JACK.—He is 23 or 24 years of age, about the middle height, rather of a yellow complexion, is a smart active looking man, but when spoken to has a down-look, and is a designing fellow. Jack had on, when last seen, a pair of brown homespun pantaloons and a round about coat.——The above reward will be promptly paid to any one who will deliver him in Salisbury. C. FISHER.

December 6, 1834. tf

DAVID L. POOL,



Clock and Watch Maker,

JEWELLER, AND SILVER-SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches.

☞ His Shop is still kept at the old stand on the Main Street in Salisbury, one door above the Store of S. Lemly & Son.

Watches and Clocks of every kind will be Repaired, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, and warranted for twelve months.

DAVID L. POOL

Will always keep on Hand a Variety of Articles in his line of business—such as

Patent Lever Watches, (English, French, Hunting, and Dutch;)
Chains, Seals, and Keys, (gold and plated;)
Breast-Pins and Finger-Rings;
Ever-pointed Pencil Cases and Leads;
Silver Ware; Spectacle Frames and Glasses;
Pistols and Dirks;
Pocket and Pen Knives, (Rodgers's.)

Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for articles purchased at his Shop, and in payment for work done and debts due. D. L. P.

Salisbury, Nov. 15, 1834. tf

Executors' Sale.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Geo. Miller, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, at the late residence of the said deceased,

On Monday the 15th day of December next,

The following Property:

A quantity of **Corn, Oats, Hay, Fodder,** &c.

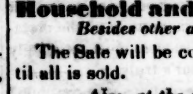


A number of Likely

Horses,



Cattle, Hogs, Sheep



Wagon and Cart,

and all the other farming Implements.

ALSO—ALL THE

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Besides other articles, not enumerated.

The Sale will be continued from day to day, until all is sold.

Also, at the same time and place,

WILL BE HIRED, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

A Number of very Valuable NEGROES:

Among them are several good Cooks.

☞ Twelve months' credit will be given on all sums over one dollar, purchasers giving bonds with approved security; for all purchases to the amount of one dollar and under, cash will be required. L. BINGHAM. } Executors.
M. F. MILLER, }

☞ All persons indebted to the above Estate, are called upon to make immediate payment; and all such as have claims against it, are notified to present them for payment, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

L. BINGHAM, M. F. MILLER,

Nov. 29, 1834.—3t Executors.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity, I will expose to public sale, on the premises, *on Thursday the 18th day of December next*, all

Those Valuable Lands,

Known by the name of the "Mill Lands," lying in Davidson & Rowan Counties, and containing, in all,

About 2700 Acres.



There is a comfortable Dwelling-House, and a valuable Grist and Saw-Mill, with other improvements, upon the premises.



The said Lands are well adapted to the culture of Cotton and Grain of all kinds. They lie upon the Yadkin River, and embrace a large body of valuable LOW GROUNDS.

These Lands will be sold in a body, or in separate tracts, as may best suit purchasers.

The terms will be a credit of 12 months.

☞ The sale will positively take place on the day above named.

JAMES ELLIS,

Executor of the Estate of Anderson Ellis.

November 1, 1834. tds

Mills and Land for Sale.

The Subscriber, intending to move, offers for sale,

A Good Tract of Land

On Hunting Creek, in the County of Iredell, about 18 miles northeast of Statesville. There are

About 250 Acres

In the Tract, and on the premises are a good

Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill, & Cotton-Gin,

together with a new unfinished



FRAME DWELLING-HOUSE and Cut-Houses.



The situation is healthy, and the water excellent. Further particulars are deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that any one wishing to purchase such valuable property would wish to see it for himself before trading.

☞ The terms can be ascertained by directing a letter to the Subscriber, at County-Line Post Office, Rowan County.

WARNER BROWN.

September 20, 1834. 3m*

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a valuable Tract of LAND, containing **845 Acres,** lying in Lincoln County, on the Catawba River, about 8 miles below Beattie's Ford.

This Land is of an excellent quality, well adapted to Cotton and all kinds of Grain. A considerable portion of it is low-ground and meadow.



The Improvements, consisting of a Dwelling and all necessary out-houses, are new and convenient.

☞ The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and can be ascertained by addressing the subscriber, at Beattie's Ford, or the Catawba Springs Post-Office. JAMES CONNOR.

September 6, 1834. tf

MANSION HOTEL,

Situated at the **North Corner** of the Courthouse,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Public in general, that they have recently purchased and taken possession of the above well-known Establishment. They deem it unnecessary to say any thing in regard to the location of the Hotel, as its many conveniences are already known to the travelling public, or can be seen at a single view of the premises: They therefore content themselves with assuring all who may have occasion to visit or travel through this section of country, (Stage-Passengers, Private Gentlemen, and Families) that the accommodations at the Mansion Hotel cannot be surpassed by any house in this State.

With a well-built and well-arranged house, elegant Dining and Lodging-Rooms, clean and well-aired Beds, first-rate Cooks, attentive and industrious Servants, well-furnished Table and Bar, and an accommodating Landlord, the proprietors of the Mansion Hotel can with the greatest confidence insure to all who may honor their house with patronage, a large amount of comfort.



☞ Pecks & Wellford's Stage from the North, as well as the Lincolnton and Cheraw Stages, regularly arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, several times each week; and, having an extensive and secure Stable, and Ostlers who are industrious and well-disposed, travellers in private conveyances or on horseback are assured that no pains will be spared to fit their horses for duty on the road after leaving the establishment.

HENRY W. CONNER,
RICHARD W. LONG.

Salisbury, November 8, 1834.—6m

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the firm heretofore existing, under the name of HARRIS & SHAVER, is dissolved, by mutual consent of the parties. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to come forward immediately and settle their accounts; and those to whom we are indebted will please render their accounts to us for payment.

GEORGE M. HARRIS,
JOHN I. SHAVER.

Salisbury, October 9, 1834.





THE CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS

HERETOFORE carried on by the above concern, **will still be continued** by the undersigned, in all its various branches, at the old stand of Harris & Shaver. It is hoped that the liberal patronage heretofore extended to one of us will continue to be bestowed on our new establishment.

☞ Ready-made Vehicles, of various kinds, on hand, and will be sold cheap; and REPAIRING of every description will be promptly attended to, and executed in the most faithful manner.

JOHN I. SHAVER & Co.

Salisbury, October 11, 1834. tf

NOTICE.

AT a late meeting of the Board of Trustees for the WAKE FOREST INSTITUTE, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to Contract for and Superintend the Building of a BRICK HOUSE at the Institute, to be three stories high; about one hundred feet long, and about sixty feet wide; to have twelve rooms on a floor, and a Passage from end to end, one from side to side, on each floor. The walls to be 41 inches thick at the base, and 14 inches thick on the last story.

Further particulars will be given to those who require it. Persons wishing to undertake, will inquire for themselves, and lay their bids before the Committee on or before the 22d December next, at which time they will meet at the Institute, and act upon them, with a view to have the work completed in the shortest time possible.

Bidders can apply to William Crenshaw, Chairman, at Wake Forest, for information, and present their bids to him.

WILLIAM CRENSHAW,
CHARLES W. SKINNER,
AMOS J. BATTLE,
AARON J. SPIVEY,
JOSEPH B. OUTLAW.

November 29, 1834. 3t



Fever & Ague.

BY THE GENUINE

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

THE FEVER & AGUE HAS BEEN CURED IN

20,000 CASES

Within the three years that it has been in use—and the patients restored to health, vigor, and comfort, as they are ready and anxious to testify.

☞ The genuine Mixture can be had at the Store of JOHN MURPHY, in Salisbury, N. C.

JOHN R. ROWAND.

September 27, 1834. 3m

ARKANSAW LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber is about to move to Batesville, in Arkansaw Territory, and will attend to making purchases, selling land, and paying taxes, for non-residents. There are many tracts of Military Bounty Lands, which, if not attended to, will be sold for taxes, and lost.

Letters (post-paid) addressed to the Subscriber, at Batesville, Arkansaw, will be promptly attended to. DAVID REINHARDT,

Late of Lincolnton, N.C.

September 27, 1834. 6m*

Hides and Leather.

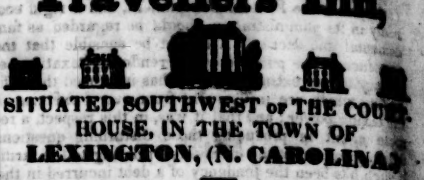
THE Subscriber has constantly on hand a large assortment of *heavy Spanish* and *City-slaughtered* **HIDES**—Also, **LEATHER** of every description—for sale on moderate terms.

☞ Orders, forwarded with cash or city acceptances, will be attended to with punctuality and despatch. SAMUEL CRUIKSHANK,

Charleston, S. C.

November 8, 1834. 6t

Travellers' Inn,



SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURT-HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF

LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing Travellers that he keeps a House of Entertainment in Lexington, (N. C.) on Main Street, Southwest of the Courthouse.

His Table will always be supplied with the best fare that a plentiful neighborhood can afford. His House being capacious, and attended by servants who are industrious and zealous to please, Travellers can always be accommodated with GOOD BEDS in rooms with fire-places. And last, but not the least important consideration, HORSES *will always receive such attention, in the Stable of the Subscriber*, that they may leave it with increased ability to do the service of the road.

An excellent Line of

Accommodation Stages

Leaves the House of the Subscriber, FOR SALISBURY, on the evenings of *Monday, Thursday*, and *Saturday*, and returns to Lexington on the succeeding evenings.

☞ Passengers going from South to North, by entering their names as far as Salisbury only, and there taking the Accommodation Line to Lexington, can have their choice, at the latter place, between the Piedmont Line and the one which runs by way of Fredericksburg.

JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, March 8, 1834. 1y

BECKWITH'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which **can be had at this Office**—price 25 cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal panacea. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of diseases above spoken of: and the Editor of this paper can testify that *he* has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Many of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects.

Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—tf

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1834-35.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner, on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice in the business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

☞ He flatters himself that his CUTTING is *really* superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities in this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, May 17, 1834.—1y

☞ **REMOVAL.—Benjamin Fraley,** TAILOR, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has *Removed his Shop* to the house adjoining the store of Mr. Wm. Murphy, at the east corner of the Courthouse, in the office of Mr. Matthieu, on the Main Street—where he is prepared to do every description of work in the line of his business, in a style superior to any done in this section of country, on as reasonable terms as any, and on short notice.

B. F. regularly receives, from the Northern Cities, the Reports of the Fashions as they vary; and, as he has constantly in his employ a number of workmen who are first-rate, he is enabled to assure the public that all work done by him will be both fashionable and durable. —Garments made by his workmen *will in all cases be warranted to fit the customer.*

Cutting-Out, for persons who have their work made up elsewhere, will be punctually attended to. Orders from a distance thankfully received, both for cutting out and making up work.

☞ Produce received in part pay for work.

To Tailors.—B. F. respectfully informs the Craft, that he is Agent for the Inventor of the Patent Mode of Cutting, which is now almost universally used at the North, and that he will give instruction to any one who may desire to be more perfect in that branch of the art, for a reasonable compensation.

Salisbury, 1834.—1y B. FRALEY.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, and will pay the most liberal prices in Cash.

All who have such property to sell would do well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his Agent.

He can be found at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte.

He thinks it proper to say, that he is not concerned in business with Mr. James Huie, or with any other person.

All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will be punctually attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.

Salisbury, May 24, 1834. tf